

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims

1. (Currently Amended) Method of generating line properties of a signal line including generating (401) a frequency dependent line input impedance ($Z_{in}(f)$) for a loop, the loop including the signal line (2) and a remote device (3), the method being characterized by:

- Generating (402) an absolute value function ($|Z_{in}(f)|, A1$) from the frequency dependent line input impedance ($Z_{in}(f)$) the function being essentially periodic;
- Selecting (408) at least two consecutive extreme values (~~Max1, Max2~~) of the same type of the absolute value function ($|Z_{in}(f)|$);
- Generating (409) a frequency distance (FD1) based on said at least two extreme values;
- Generating (410) a line length value (L) based on the frequency distance (FD1) and a velocity of propagation (vop) for a signal on the signal line (2).

2. (Currently Amended) Method of generating line properties of a signal line according to claim 1, wherein the frequency distance is a mean value (~~MV1, MV2, MV3~~) between at least two different frequency distances (FD1-FD4), each of which reaches between two consecutive ones of the extreme values (~~Max1, Max2, Max3; Min1, Min2, Min3~~) of the same type.

3. (Currently Amended) Method of generating line properties of a signal line according to claim 1 or 2, the method being performed as a single ended loop test and including:

- selecting a test transceiver (31) suitable for communication purposes;
- connecting (603), in a calibration process, at least three impedances (9) of each a predetermined value to a signal line connection (5) of the test transceiver (31);

- generating (606) frequency dependent echo transfer functions ($H_{echo}(f)$) utilizing test signals (v_{in}, v_{out}) and said at least three impedances (9); and

- generating (608) transceiver model values ($Z_{ho}(f), Z_{hyp}(f), H_{\infty}(f)$) with the aid of said echo transfer functions ($H_{echo}(f)$) and the corresponding impedance values (9), said model values including an echo transfer function ($H_{\infty}(f)$) for the test transceiver (31) with open line connection (5), a transceiver impedance value ($Z_{hyp}(f)$) as seen from the line (2) side and a product ($Z_{ho}(f)$) of said transceiver impedance value ($Z_{hyp}(f)$) and an echo transfer function ($H_{\infty}(f)$) for the transceiver (31) with shortcut line connection (5).

4. (Currently Amended) Method of generating line properties of a signal line according to claim 3 including storing (609) the transceiver model values ($Z_{ho}(f), Z_{hyp}(f), H_{\infty}(f)$) obtained in the calibration process.

5. (Currently Amended) Method of generating line properties of a signal line according to claim 4 including:

- selecting (610) a transceiver (1) for communication purposes of the same type of hardware as said test transceiver (31) in the calibration process;

- connecting (701) the loop to the transceiver (1);

- sending (702), via the connected transceiver (1), a loop test signal (v_{in}) to the line (2);

- measuring (703), via said transceiver (1), the loop test signal (v_{out}) as reflected;

- generating (704) a loop echo transfer function ($H_{echo}(f)$) for the loop (2,3);

- generating (705) the frequency dependent line input impedance value ($Z_{in}(f)$) for the loop (2,3) with the aid of the stored transceiver model values ($Z_{ho}(f), Z_{hyp}(f), H_{\infty}(f)$) and the generated echo transfer function ($H_{echo}(f)$).

6. (Currently Amended) Method of generating line properties of a signal line according to claim 1, 2 or 5, wherein a short loop length decision value ($dValue$) is estimated, the method including:

- generating, in a predetermined loop length frequency range (f_1-f_2), an impedance mean value ($mValue$) of the absolute value ($|Z_{in}(f)|$) of the line input impedance ($Z_{in}(f)$);
- generating, in the loop length frequency range, the short loop length decision value ($dValue$) based on the line input impedance ($Z_{in}(f)$) and said impedance mean value ($mValue$);
- comparing the short loop length decision value ($dValue$) with a predetermined threshold value ($thValue$);
- deciding the loop to be a short loop based on said comparison.

7. (Currently Amended) Method of generating line properties of a signal line according to claim 1, 2, 5 or 6 including:

- calculate an average attenuation value (AA1) for a selected set of telecommunication cables;
- estimate the length (L) of the short signal line (2);
- generate an attenuation value (LA1) for the line (2) by multiplying the average attenuation value (AA1) with the line length (L).

8. (Currently Amended) Method of generating line properties of a signal line according to claim 1, 2, 5 or 6 including:

- selecting one of the minimum values (Min1) of the absolute value function ($|Z_{in}(f)|, A1$) and an adjacent of the maximum values;
- generating an insertion loss ($loss$) value for the line (2) based on said minimum and maximum values.

9. (Currently Amended) An arrangement for generating line properties of a signal line, the arrangement including

a front end device (MD1; 1) having connections (5) for a loop including the signal line (2) and a remote device (3), the arrangement including

circuits (~~LU1; 42,42, 43~~) in the front end device (~~MD1; 1~~) for generating a frequency dependent line input impedance ($Z_{in}(f)$) for the loop, the arrangement being characterized by:

- a calculation unit (~~CU1 ; 11~~) for generating an absolute value function ($|Z_{in}(f)|$) from the frequency dependent line input impedance ($Z_{in}(f)$), the function being essentially periodic;
- circuits in the calculation unit (~~CU1 ; 11~~) suitable for:
 - a). selecting at least two consecutive extreme values (~~Max1, Max2~~) of the same type of the absolute value function ($|Z_{in}(f)|$);
 - b). generating a frequency distance (~~FD1~~) based on said at least two extreme values;
 - c). generating a line length value (L) based on the frequency distance (~~FD1~~) and a velocity of propagation (v_{op}) for a signal on the signal line (2).

10. (Currently Amended) An arrangement for generating line properties of a signal line according to claim 9, wherein the calculation unit (~~CU1; 11~~) is arranged for calculating a mean value (~~MV1, MV2, MV3~~) between at least two different ones of the frequency distances (~~FD1-FD4~~), each of which reaches between two consecutive ones of the extreme values (~~Max1, Max2, Max3; Min1, Min2, Min3~~) of the same type.

11. (Currently Amended) An arrangement for generating line properties of a signal line (2) according to claim 9 or ~~10~~, wherein the front end device is a transceiver (~~1,31~~) for communication purposes, the arrangement in a calibration mode including:

- a test transceiver (~~31~~) connected to a measurement device (~~32~~);
- the measurement device (~~32~~) being arranged to generate, in a calibration process, calibration values for the transceiver (~~1,31~~) for communication purposes with the aid of at least three impedances (9) and test signals ($v_{t_{in}}, v_{t_{out}}$) the impedances (9) having each a predetermined value and being connected to the line connection (5) of the test transceiver (~~1,31~~);

- the measurement device (32) being arranged to generate a frequency dependent echo transfer function ($H_{echo}(f)$) for the test transceiver (1,31) connected to the respective one of the impedances (9);
- the measurement device (32) being arranged to generate transceiver model values ($Z_{ho}(f)$, $Z_{hyp}(f)$, $H_{oo}(f)$) with the aid of said echo transfer function ($H_{echo}(f)$) and the corresponding impedance values (9), said model values including an echo transfer function ($H_o(f)$) for the transceiver (1,31) with open line connection (5), a transceiver impedance value ($Z_{hyp}(f)$) as seen from the line (2) side and a product of said transceiver impedance value ($Z_{hyp}(f)$) and an echo transfer function ($H_o(f)$) for the transceiver (1,31) with shortcut line connection (5); and

the transceiver for communication purposes (1,31) being arranged to generate the frequency dependent line input impedance ($Z_{in}(f)$) with the aid of the transceiver model values ($Z_{ho}(f)$, $Z_{hyp}(f)$, $H_{oo}(f)$).

12. (Currently Amended) An arrangement for generating properties of a signal line (2) according to claim 11, the arrangement including a memory (12,33) for storing the transceiver model values ($Z_{ho}(f)$, $Z_{hyp}(f)$, $H_{oo}(f)$).

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